

SEA

Some leviathan,
Haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff
Deeming some island, oft as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the lee, while night
Invests the sea.
Small fragments of shells, broken by storms on some shores,
are used for manuring of sea land.
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred sail. *Arbutnot.*
Sea racing dolphins are train'd for our motion,
Moony tides swelling to roll us ashore. *Dryden's Albion.*
But like a rock unmov'd, a rock, that braves
The raging tempest, and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands: his solid side
Wash off the sea weeds, and the founding tides. *Dryden.*
The sea could not be much narrower than it is, without a
great loss to the world.
So when the first bold vessel dar'd the seas,
High on the stern the Thracian rais'd his strain,
While Argo saw her kindred trees
Descend from Pelion to the main. *Pope.*
A collection of water; a lake.
Jesus walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren. *Mat. iv. 18.*
3. Proverbially for any large quantity.
That sea of blood which hath in Ireland been barbarously
shed, is enough to drown in eternal infamy and misery the
malicious author and instigator of its effusion. *King Charles.*
4. Any thing rough and tempestuous.
To forrow abandon'd, but worse felt within,
And in a troubled sea of passion tost. *Milton.*
5. Half seas over. Half drunk.
The whole magistracy was pretty well disguised before I
gave 'em the slip: our friend the alderman was half seas over
before the bonfire was out. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
SEA is often used in composition, as will appear in the follow-
ing examples.
SEABEAT. *n. f.* [sea and beat.] Dashed by the waves of the sea.
The sovereign of the seas he blames in vain,
That once seabat will to sea again. *Spenser's Pastoral.*
Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things: along the seabat shore
Satiate we slept. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEABOAT. *n. f.* [sea and boat.] Vessel capable to bear the
sea.
Shipwrecks were occasioned by their ships being bad sea-
boats, and themselves but indifferent seamen. *Arbutnot.*
SEABORN. *adj.* [sea and born.] Born of the sea; produced
by the sea.
Like Neptune and his seaborne niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and sea. *Waller.*
All these in order march, and marching sing
The warlike actions of their seaborne king. *Dryden.*
SEABOY. *n. f.* [sea and boy.] Boy employed on shipboard.
Can't thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet seaby in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and the stillest night
Deny it to a king? *Shakespeare.*
SEABREACH. *n. f.* [sea and breach.] Irruption of the sea by
breaking the banks.
To an impetuous woman, tempests and seabreaches are
nothing. *L'Estrange.*
SEABREEZE. *n. f.* [sea and breeze.] Wind blowing from the
sea.
Hedges, in most places, would be of great advantage to
shelter the grafs from the seabreeze. *Mortimer.*
SEABUILT. *adj.* [sea and built.] Built for the sea.
Borne each by other in a distant line,
The seabuilt forts in dreadful order move. *Dryden.*
SEACABBAGE. *n. f.* [cabbage, Latin.] Seacolewort. A plant.
It hath fleshy leaves like those of the cabbage. *Miller.*
SEAHOLLY. *n. f.* [eryngium, Latin.] A plant.
The species are, seaholly, or eryngo. Common eryngo,
&c. The roots of the first are candied, and sent to London
for medicinal use, being the true eryngo.
SEACALF. *n. f.* [sea and calf.] The seal.
The seacalf, or seal, is so called from the noise he makes
like a calf: his head comparatively not big, shaped rather like
an otter's, with teeth like a dog's, and multachies like those of
a cat: his body long, and all over hairy: his forefeet, with
fingers clawed, but not divided, yet fit for going; his hinder
feet, more properly fins, and fitted for swimming, as being an
amphibious animal. The female gives suck, as the porpoise,
and other viviparous fishes. *Grew's Museum.*
SEACAP. *n. f.* [sea and cap.] Cap made to be worn on ship-
board.
I know your favour well,
Though now you have no seacap on your head. *Shakespeare.*
SEACHART. *n. f.* [sea and chart.] Map on which only the
coasts are delineated.

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The situation of the parts of the earth are better learned
by a map or seachart, than reading the description. *Watts.*
SEACOA'L. *n. f.* [sea and coal.] Coal, so called not because
found in the sea, but because brought to London by sea; pit-
coal.
We'll have a posset soon at the latter end of a seacoal
fire.
Seacoal lasts longer than charcoal.
This pulmonique indisposition of the air is very much
heightened, where a great quantity of seacoal is burnt. *Harv.*
SEACOA'ST. *n. f.* [sea and coast.] Shore; edge of the sea.
The venturous mariner that way,
Learning his ship from those white rocks to save,
Which all along the fouthern seacoast lay,
For safety's sake that fame his seacraft made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*
Upon the seacoast are many parcels of land, that would pay
well for the taking in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
SEACOMPASS. *n. f.* [sea and compass.] The card and needle
of mariners.
The needle in the seacompass still moving but to the north-
point only, with moveer inmutos, notified the respective con-
stancy of the gentleman to one only. *Camden's Remains.*
SEACOW. *n. f.* [sea and cow.] The manatee.
The seacow is a very bulky animal, of the cetaceous kind.
It grows to fifteen feet long, and to seven or eight in circum-
ference: its head is like that of a hog, but longer, and more
cylindrick: its eyes are small, and it has no external ears, but
only two little apertures in the place of them; yet its sense of
hearing is very quick. Its lips are thick, and it has two long
tufts standing out. It has two fins, which stand forward on
the breast like hands, whence the Spaniards first called it ma-
natee. The female has two round breasts placed between the
pectoral fins. The skin is very thick and hard, and not scaly,
but hairy. This creature lives principally about the mouths
of the large rivers in Africa, the East Indies, and America,
and feeds upon vegetables. Its flesh is white like veal, and
very well tasted. The lapis manati, which is of a fine clean
white colour, and bony texture, is properly the os petrosum
of this animal. This stone has been supposed to be a power-
ful amulet, but is now neglected. *Hill's Mat. Med.*
SEADOG. *n. f.* [sea and dog.] Perhaps the shark.
Pierce seadogs devour the mang'd friends. *Rossemum.*
When, stung with hunger, the embroils the flood,
The seadog and the dolphin are her food. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEAFARER. *n. f.* [sea and fare.] A traveller by sea; a mariner.
They flitly refused to vail their bonnets by the fummions of
those towns, which is reckoned intolerable contempt by the
better enabled seafarers. *Carew.*
A wandering merchant, he frequents the main,
Some mean seafarer in pursuit of gain;
Studious of freight, in naval trade well skill'd;
But dreads th' athletic labours of the field. *Pope.*
SEAFARING. *adj.* [sea and fare.] Travelling by sea.
My wife fasten'd him unto a small spare masts
Such as seafaring men provide for storms. *Shakespeare.*
It was death to divert the ships of seafaring people, against
their will, to other uses than they were appointed. *Arbutnot.*
SEAFIGHT. *n. f.* [sea and fight.] Battle of ships; battle on
the sea.
Seafights have been often fatal to the war; but this is when
princes set up their rest upon the battles. *Bacon.*
They were full of drink at the time of their seafights. *Wise's Surgery.*
If our sense of hearing were a thousand times quicker than
it is, we should, in the quietest retirement, be less able to sleep
than in the middle of a seafight. *Lake.*
This fleet they recruited with two hundred sail, whereof
they lost ninety-three in a seafight. *Arbutnot on Cairns.*
SEAFOWL. *n. f.* [sea and fowl.] Birds that live at sea.
The bills of curlews, and many other seafowl, are very
long, to enable them to hunt for the worms. *Darham.*
A seafowl properly represents the passage of a deity over the
seas. *Broom's Notes to the Odyssey.*
A length of ocean and unbounded sky,
Which scarce the seafowl in a year o'er fly. *Pope.*
SEAGIRT. *adj.* [sea and girt.] Girded or incircled by the
sea.
Neptune, besides the sway
Of every salt flood and each ebbing stream,
Took in by lot, 'twixt high and nether Jove,
Imperial rule of all the seagirt isles.
Telemachus, the blooming heir
Of seagirt Ithaca, demands my care:
'Tis mine to form his green unpractis'd years
In sage debates. *Pope.*
SEAGULL. *n. f.* [sea and gull.] A water fowl.
Sengulls, when they flock together from the sea towards the
shores, forebode rain and wind. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
Bitterns,

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Bitterns, herons, and seagulls, are great enemies to fish.
Mortimer's Husbandry.
SEAGREEN. *adj.* [sea and green.] Resembling the colour of
the distant sea; cerulean.
White, red, yellow, blue, with their several mixtures, as
green, scarlet, purple, and seagreen, come in only by the
eyes. *Locke.*
Upon his urn reclin'd,
His seagreen mantle waving in the wind,
The god appear'd. *Pope.*
SEAGREEN. *n. f.* Saxifrage. A plant.
SEAGULL. *n. f.* A sea bird. *Ansforth.*
SEAHEDGEHOG. *n. f.* [seas, hedge, and hog.] A kind of sea
shell-fish.
The seahedgehog is inclosed in a round shell, fashioned as a
loaf of bread, wrought and pinched, and guarded by an outer
skin full of prickles, as the land urchin. *Carew.*
SEAHOG. *n. f.* [sea and hog.] The porpus.
SEAHOLM. *n. f.* [sea and holm.]
1. A small uninhabited island.
2. Seaholly. A kind of sea weed.
Cornwall bringeth forth greater store of seaholm and sam-
phire than any other county. *Carew.*
SEAHORSE. *n. f.* [sea and horse.]
1. The seahorse is a fish of a very singular form, as we see it dried,
and of the needlefish kind. It is about four or five inches in
length, and nearly half an inch in diameter in the broadest
part. Its colour, as we see it dried, is a deep reddish brown;
and its tail is turned round under the belly. It is found about
the Mediterranean, and has been celebrated for medicinal vir-
tues; but is at present wholly neglected. *Hill's Materia Med.*
2. The morie.
Part of a large tooth, round and tapering: a tuft of the
morie, or waltrons, called by some the seahorse. *Woodward.*
3. The medical and the poetical seahorse seem very different. By
the seahorse Dryden means probably the hippopotamus.
By 'em
Seahorses, flound'ring in the slimy mud,
Toss'd up their heads, and dash'd the ooze about 'em. *Dry.*
SEAMAD. *n. f.* [sea and maid.] Mermaid.
Certain stars shot from their spheres,
To hear the seamad's music. *Shakespeare.*
SEAMAN. *n. f.* [sea and man.]
1. A sailor; a navigator; a mariner.
She, looking out,
Beholds the fleet, and hears the seamen shout. *Denham.*
Seamen, through dismal storms, are wont
To pass the oyster-breeding Hellepont. *Evelyn.*
The whole poem was first written, and now sent you from
a place where I have not so much as the converse of any sea-
man. *Dryden.*
Æneas order'd
A stately tomb, whose top a trumpet bore,
A soldier's fauchion, and a seaman's oar;
Thus was his friend interr'd. *Dryden.*
By undergoing the hazards of the sea, and the company of
common seamen, you make it evident you will refuse no op-
portunity of rendering yourself useful. *Dryden.*
Had they applied themselves to the increase of their strength
by sea, they might have had the greatest fleet and the most sea-
men of any state in Europe. *Adams.*
2. Merman; the male of the mermaid.
Seals live at land and at sea, and porpoises have the warm
blood and intrails of a hog, not to mention mermaids, or sea-
men. *Locke.*
SEAMARK. *n. f.* [sea and mark.] Point or conspicuous place
distinguished at sea, and serving the mariners as directions of
their course.
Those white rocks,
Which all along the fouthern seacoast lay,
Threat'ning unheedy wreck and rash decay,
For safety's sake his seacraft made,
And nam'd it Albion. *Fairy Queen.*
Though you do see me weapon'd,
Here is my journey's end, here is my butt,
The very seacraft of my utmost sail. *Shakespeare, Othello.*
They were executed at divers places upon the seacoast, for
seamarks or lighthouses, to teach Perkins's people to avoid the
coast. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
They are remembered with a brand of infamy fixt upon
them, and set as seamarks for those who observe them to
avoid. *Dryden.*
The fault of others sway,
He set as seamarks for himself to shun. *Dryden.*
SEAMEW. *n. f.* [sea and mew.] A fowl that frequents the
sea.
An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals, and orcks, and seamew's clang. *Milton.*
The chough, the seamew, the loquacious crow,
Scream aloft. *Pope's Odyssey.*
SEAMONSTER. *n. f.* [sea and monster.] Strange animal of the
sea.

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Seamen give suck to their young. *La. iv. 3.*
Where luxury once reign'd, seamen's whelp. *Milton.*
SEANYPH. *n. f.* [sea and nymph.] Goddess of the sea.
Virgil, after Homer's example, gives us a transformation
of Æneas's ship into seanymphs. *Broom.*
SEANION. *n. f.* An herb. *Ansforth.*
SEAOOSE. *n. f.* [sea and oose.] The mud in the sea or thore.
All seages, or ooly mud, and the mud of rivers, are of
great advantage to all sorts of land. *Mortimer.*
SEAPIECE. *n. f.* [sea and piece.] A picture representing any
thing at sea.
Great painters often employ their pencils upon seapièces. *Adams's Spectator.*
SEAPOL. *n. f.* [sea and pool.] A lake of salt water.
I have often heard it wished, that all that land were a sea-
pool. *Spenser on Ireland.*
SEAPORT. *n. f.* [sea and port.] A harbour.
SEARISQUE. *n. f.* [sea and risque.] Hazard at sea.
He was so great an encourager of commerce, that he
charged himself with all the searisque of such vessels as car-
ried corn to Rome in the Winter. *Arbutnot.*
SEAROCKET. *n. f.* A plant. *Miller.*
SEAROOM. *n. f.* [sea and room.] Open sea; spacious main.
There is searoom enough for both nations, without offend-
ing one another, and it would exceedingly support the navy. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
The bigger whale like some huge carrack lay,
Which wanteth searoom with her foes to play. *Waller.*
SEAROVER. *n. f.* [sea and rove.] A pirate.
SEASHARK. *n. f.* [sea and shark.] A ravenous seafish.
Witches mummy, maw and gulf
Of the ravening salt seashark. *Shakespeare.*
SEASHELL. *n. f.* [sea and shell.] Shells found on the shore.
Seashells are great improvers of four or cold land. *Mortimer.*
SEASHORE. *n. f.* [sea and shore.] The coast of the sea.
That seashore where no more world is found,
But foaming billows breaking on the ground. *Dryden.*
Fournier gives an account of an earthquake in Peru, that
reached three hundred leagues along the seashore. *Burnet.*
To say a man has a clear idea of any quantity, without
knowing how great it is, is as reasonable as to say he has the
positive idea of the number of the sands on the seashore. *Locke.*
SEASICK. *adj.* [sea and sick.] Sick, as new voyagers on the
sea.
She began to be much seasick, extremity of weather con-
tinuing. *Shakespeare.*
Barbarossa was not able to come on shore, for that he was,
as they said, seasick, and troubled with an ague. *Knelles.*
In love's voyage nothing can offend;
Women are never seasick. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Weary and seasick, when in thee confin'd;
Now, for thy safety, cares distract my mind. *Swift.*
SEASIDE. *n. f.* [sea and side.] The edge of the sea.
Their camels were without number, as the sand by the sea-
side. *Jud. vii. 12.*
There disembarking on the green seafide,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide. *Pope.*
SEASERPENT. *n. f.* [sea and serpent.] Serpent generated in
the water.
SEASERVICE. *n. f.* [sea and service.] Naval war.
You were pressed for the seaservice, and got off with much
ado. *Swift's Direct. to Servants.*
SEASURGEON. *n. f.* [sea and surgeon.] A chirurgeon employed
on shipboard.
My design was to help the seasurgeon. *Wise's Surgery.*
SEASURROUNDED. *adj.* [sea and surrounded.] Encircled by the
sea.
To seafurrounded realms the gods assign
Small tract of fertile lawn, the least to mine. *Pope.*
SEATERM. *n. f.* [sea and term.] Word of art used by the
seamen.
I agree with you in your censure of the seaterms in Dryden's
Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the ma-
jesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*
SEAWATER. *n. f.* [sea and water.] The salt water of the
sea.
By digging of pits in the seashore, he did frustrate the la-
borious works of the enemies, which had turned the sea-
water upon the wells of Alexandria. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
I took off the dressings, and bathed the member with sea-
water. *Wise's Surgery.*
Seawater has many gross, rough, and earthy particles in it,
as appears from its saltness; whereas fresh water is more pure
and unmixt. *Broom's Notes on the Odyssey.*
SEAL. *n. f.* [seal, reile, Saxon; seel, Danish.] The seacalf.
See SEACALF.
The seal or foyle is in make and growth not unlike a pig,
ugly faced, and footed like a moldwarp: he delighteth in muck,
or any loud noise, and thereby is trained to shew himself above
water: they also come on land. *Carew.*